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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,481	10/31/2000	Magnus Tillgren	34650-658PT	2180

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EXAMINER

TRAN, DALENA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3661

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/703,481

Applicant(s)

TILGREN ET AL.

Examiner

Dalena Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 August 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) M.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant(s)

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 8/27/02. As per request, claims 1,6,14, and 27-28 have been amended. Thus, claims 1-28 are pending.

The prior art submitted on 8/27/02 has been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-26, and 28, are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLorme et al. (5,848,373), in view of Victor et al. (4,751,380), DeLorme et al. (6,321,158), and Lamoure (5,416,312).

As per claim 1, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose a system for retrieving position related information, comprising: a map including a representation of a particular geographic area (see columns 3-4, lines 55-14), an address pattern, wherein each specific geographic location within the geographic area is associated with a unique, substantially overlaying portion of the address pattern and can be identified from the associated unique portion of the address pattern (see columns 4-5, lines 13-17; columns 7-8, lines 42-65; and column 50, lines 12-58). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a pattern of dots. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose many form of the address pattern, for example, in ('373) column 50, lines 12-23, ('373) disclose a grid "hash marks" in pixel form, therefore it is obvious that an address pattern can be a dot pattern. To

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modify the teach of ('373), Lamoure discloses an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots disposed throughout representation of a particular geographic area (see the abstract; column 2, lines 14-60; columns 4-5, lines 1-14; columns 5-6, lines 60-24; and columns 6-7, lines 44-4). Victor et al. disclose an electronic reading device for optically detecting a portion of the address pattern (see the abstract). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a server. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose CAMLS can be used in combination with other available internal and external database (column 12, lines 52-63), therefore, it is obvious that a server can be connected to the CAMLS communication network. To modify the teach of ('373), DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern (see column 8, lines 12-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots disposed throughout representation of a particular geographic area, and a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern to provide a precise and better image resolution in the map of the address pattern, and a server connect to communication network for conveniently stored, access, transfer or update application software, and also for security purpose between users.

As per claim 2, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose the associated unique portion of the address pattern comprises a region of the address pattern at and around a position that corresponds to the specific geographical location (see columns 5-7, lines 30-2).

As per claim 3, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a server. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server sends information relating to the specific geographical location to the

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electronic device (see columns 9-11, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining server sends information relating to the specific geographical location to the electronic device to provide route guidance and travel planning from starting point to destination point to a driver.

As per claim 4, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server comprises a route description from a current geographical location to the specific geographical location (see columns 11-12, lines 16-62).

As per claims 5-6, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose positioning device (GPS) for determining the current geographical location (see column 17, lines 38-64; column 19, lines 40-65; and column 35, lines 11-36).

As per claims 7 and 11, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a destination, and a facility near the specific geographical location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a destination location, and a facility near the specific geographical location (see columns 27-28, lines 18-65). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose optically detect an additional portion of the address pattern corresponding to an original location. However, Victor et al. disclose electronic reading device used to optically detect an additional portion of the address pattern corresponding to an original location (see column 2, lines 7-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining a destination location, and a facility near the specific geographical location, and electronic reading device used to optically detect an additional portion of the address pattern corresponding to an

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original location to determine an optimum travel route for the user between locations in geographical region.

As per claim 8, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location (see columns 15-18, lines 60-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location for assisting the driver in finding direction along the travel route.

As per claim 9, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a suggested form of transport. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a suggested form of transport (see columns 35-36, lines 52-16; and columns 38-39, lines 57-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining a suggested form of transport to provide a user a variation of travel transportation that a user can compare and planning.

As per claim 10, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a distance and direction information from the original to the destination location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the information send by the server comprises at least one of a distance and a direction from the origination location to the destination location (see column 14, lines 8-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the information send by the server

comprises at least one of a distance and a direction from the origination location to the destination location to assist a driver in choosing a shortest and quickest travel route.

As per claim 12, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose an Internet browser. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the electronic device includes a display screen and an Internet browser for displaying the information sent by the server (see columns 25-26, lines 36-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the electronic device includes a display screen and an Internet browser for displaying the information sent by the server for conveniently for the user calculate or planning a travel route at home any time and anywhere along the route.

As per claim 13, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area (see columns 29-30, lines 26-68). Victor et al. disclose electronic reading device detects a plurality of positions on the address pattern (see columns 3-4, lines 67-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area for the driver can decide a specific, or convenient intermediate stop along the travel route that the driver want, and can plan an additional time to stop along the travel route.

Claims 14-16 are method claims corresponding to system claims 1-3 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 17-18 are method claims corresponding to system claims 4-5 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

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Claim 19 is method claim corresponding to system claim 7 above. Therefore, it is rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 20-21 are method claims corresponding to system claim 9 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 22 and 23 are method claims corresponding to system claims 11 and 13 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

As per claim 24, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose identifying a feature of the identified geographic area. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose identifying a feature of the identified geographic area (see columns 26-27, lines 34-17; column 30, lines 47-68; and columns 39-40, lines 48-54). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose optically detecting a selected position involves optically detecting a plurality of selected positions. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose optically detecting a selected position involves optically detecting a plurality of selected positions (see columns 4-5, lines 46-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining identifying a feature of the identified geographic area, and optically detecting a selected position involves optically detecting a plurality of selected positions for interpreting the position of the electronic reading device with respect to the address pattern.

Claim 25 is method claim corresponding to system claim 10 above. Therefore, it is rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

As per claim 26, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose calculating a distance between a first and second position. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose tracking a route on a map that includes the address pattern, and calculating a distance between a first and second position

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(see columns 31-32, lines 38-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining tracking a route on a map that includes the address pattern, and calculating a distance between a first and second position for determining a driver position in related to the route in the address pattern.

As per claim 28, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose a system for retrieving position related information, comprising: a communication network (see columns 12-14, lines 25-10), receive information relating to an optically detected portion of an address pattern via the communication network, portion of the address pattern included on a map having a representation of a particular geographic area (see column 15, lines 5-58; and columns 62-64, lines 59-8), and identifying a specific geographical location corresponding to the detected portion of an address pattern (see columns 32-34, lines 34-58). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a server. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose CAMLS can be used in combination with other available internal and external database (column 12, lines 52-63), therefore, it is obvious that a server can be connected to the CAMLS communication network. To modify the teach of ('373), DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern (see column 8, lines 12-67). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a pattern of dots. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose many form of the address pattern, for example, in ('373) column 50, lines 12-23, ('373) disclose a grid "hash marks" in pixel form, therefore it is obvious that an address pattern can be a dot pattern. To modify the teach of ('373), Lamoure discloses an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots disposed throughout representation of a particular geographic area (see the abstract; column 2, lines 14-60;

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columns 4-5, lines 1-14; columns 5-6, lines 60-24; and columns 6-7, lines 44-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots disposed throughout representation of a particular geographic area, and a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern to provide a precise and better image resolution in the map of the address pattern, and a server connect to communication network for conveniently stored, access, transfer or update application software, and also for security purpose between users.

4. Claim 27, is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Victor et al. (4,751,380), in view of DeLorme et al. (5,848,373), and Lamoure (5,416,312).

As per claim 27, Victor et al. disclose a method for producing a map for use with an electronic reading device, comprising: assigning each position of a selected, optically detectable address pattern to a corresponding geographical location (see columns 3-4, lines 67-45), and identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern that corresponds to a geographic area to be presented on a map (see columns 5-7, lines 49-14). Victor et al. do not disclose printing the map on the identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose printing the map on the identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern (see column 15, lines 5-58; and columns 62-64, lines 59-8). Victor et al. do not disclose a dot pattern. However, Lamoure discloses an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots (see the abstract; column 2, lines 14-60; columns 4-5, lines 1-14; columns 5-6, lines 60-24; and columns 6-7, lines 44-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Victor et al.

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by combining printing the map on the identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern, and an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots for easily viewing an image of particular geographical area.

Remarks

5. Applicant's argument filed on 8/27/02 has been fully considered and they are deemed to be persuasive. However, upon updated search, the new ground of rejection has been set forth as above.

Applicant's argument that references cite do not disclose the address pattern comprises a pattern of dots. This has been disclosed in new reference Lamoure (5,416,312) as cited in item 3 above. DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose many forms of the address pattern, for example, in ('373) column 50, lines 12-23, ('373) disclose a grid "hash marks" in pixel form, therefore it is obvious that an address pattern can be a dot pattern. Also, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose each specific geographic location within the geographic area is associated with a unique, substantially overlaying portion of the address pattern and can be identified from the associated unique portion of the address pattern (see columns 4-5, lines 13-17; columns 7-8, lines 42-65; and column 50, lines 12-58).

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalena Tran whose telephone number is 703-308-8223. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM-5:30PM), off every other Friday.

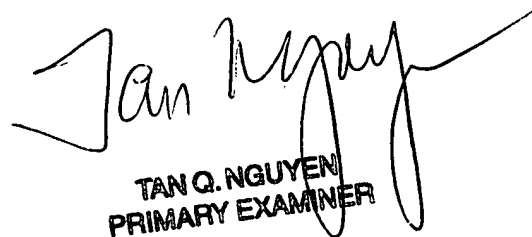
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Cuchlinski can be reached on 703-308-3873. The fax phone numbers for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7687 for regular communications and 703-305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1113.

/dt
November 15, 2002


TAN Q. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER